

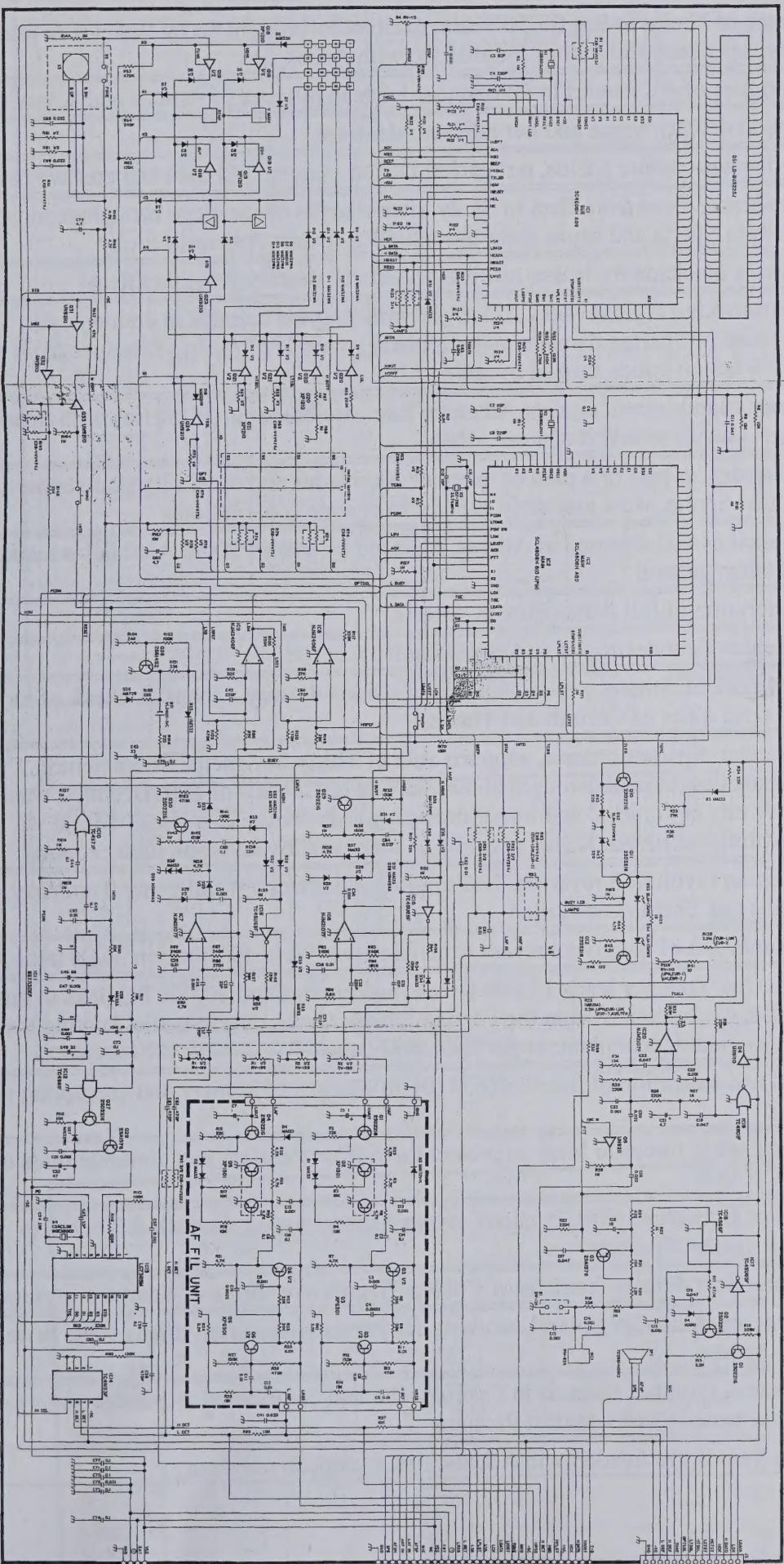
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Schematic Diagram

28 MAY 1993

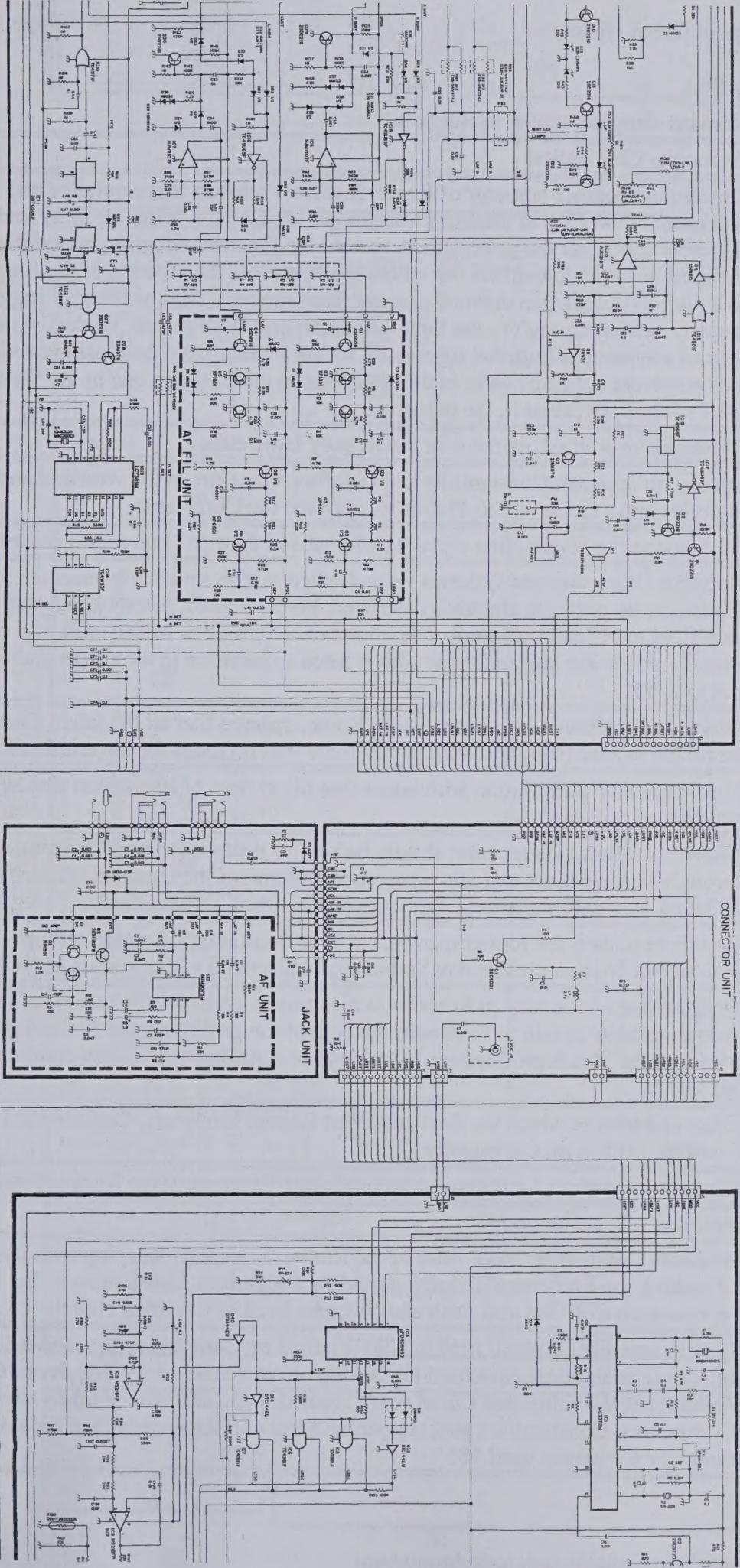


421	Peace of Nicias to last for 50 years. Alcibiades(brought up by Pericles as guardian) opposes peace and lobbys for alliance with Argos
420	Intrigues of Alcibiades in Peloponese leads to alliance of Athens and Argos
418	Sparta defeats Argos and her allies at Mantinea
415	Athenians capture Melos, not part of Delian League, kill men and enslave rest
415	Alcibiades flees from fleet to Sicily after charges of sacrilege brought against him. Flees to Sparta and urges them to send fleet against Athens in Sicily
414	Athens blockade Syracuse, aided by Spartans, destroy Athenian fleet
413	Spartan King Agis invades Attica and inflicts great damage in countryside. Because of Spartan damage, Athens changed mode of raising revenues from tribute to 5% tax on goods carried by sea
412	Many islands revolt against Athenian rule. Alcibiades goes to Hios with Spartans to get islands to revolt against Athens.
411	Peisander, as part of a plan of to recall Alcibiades and to win Persian support against Sparta, wins assembly support to change constitution.
411	Council of 400 deposed in Athens, replaced by rule of 5000; Alcibiades made Athenian general
410	Restoration of full democracy in Athens
405	Athenian fleet destroyed at Aegospotami
404	Surrender of Athens, peace with Sparta. Didn't destroy Athens as check of most powerful allies of Corinth and Thebes
404	Lysander, Spartan general, supports rule of Thirty in Athens. Theramenes, Dracontides, Critias. Brought about election of Council of 500. Declared wanted to purify city of "unjust" and turn citizens towards "virtue & justice." Moral vs. constitutional revolt. Killed sycophants then wealthy and took their property.
403	Athenian revolution reversed. Restoration of democracy and general amnesty. Critias has Theramenes killed
403 to 399	Commission of lawgivers revise Athenian laws. New constitution holds until 322
400	Cyrus the Younger leads 13,000 Greek mercenaries and 30,000 Persians to oust his brother Artaxerxes II from the Persian throne; Cyrus dies in battle, leaving the Greeks, under Xenophon, to get back to Greece
399	Trial and execution of Socrates(b. 470) on charges of impiety and corrupting the youth
399	Sparta sends forces to Ionia to protect them from Persians and continue raids until 396
395	Start of Corinthian War. Persians stir up Athens, Argos, Corinth & Thebes to revolt against Spartans
394	Persian fleet defeats Spartans of Cnidus. Begins overthrow of Spartans in Aegean
393	Conon, ex-Athenian general, working for Persians, restores Athens walls to defend from Sparta
390	Evagoras, tyrant of Salamis in Cyprus, who had contributed to Persian ships to defeat Sparta, revolts against Persians
388	Plato founds the Academy in Athens, first European university

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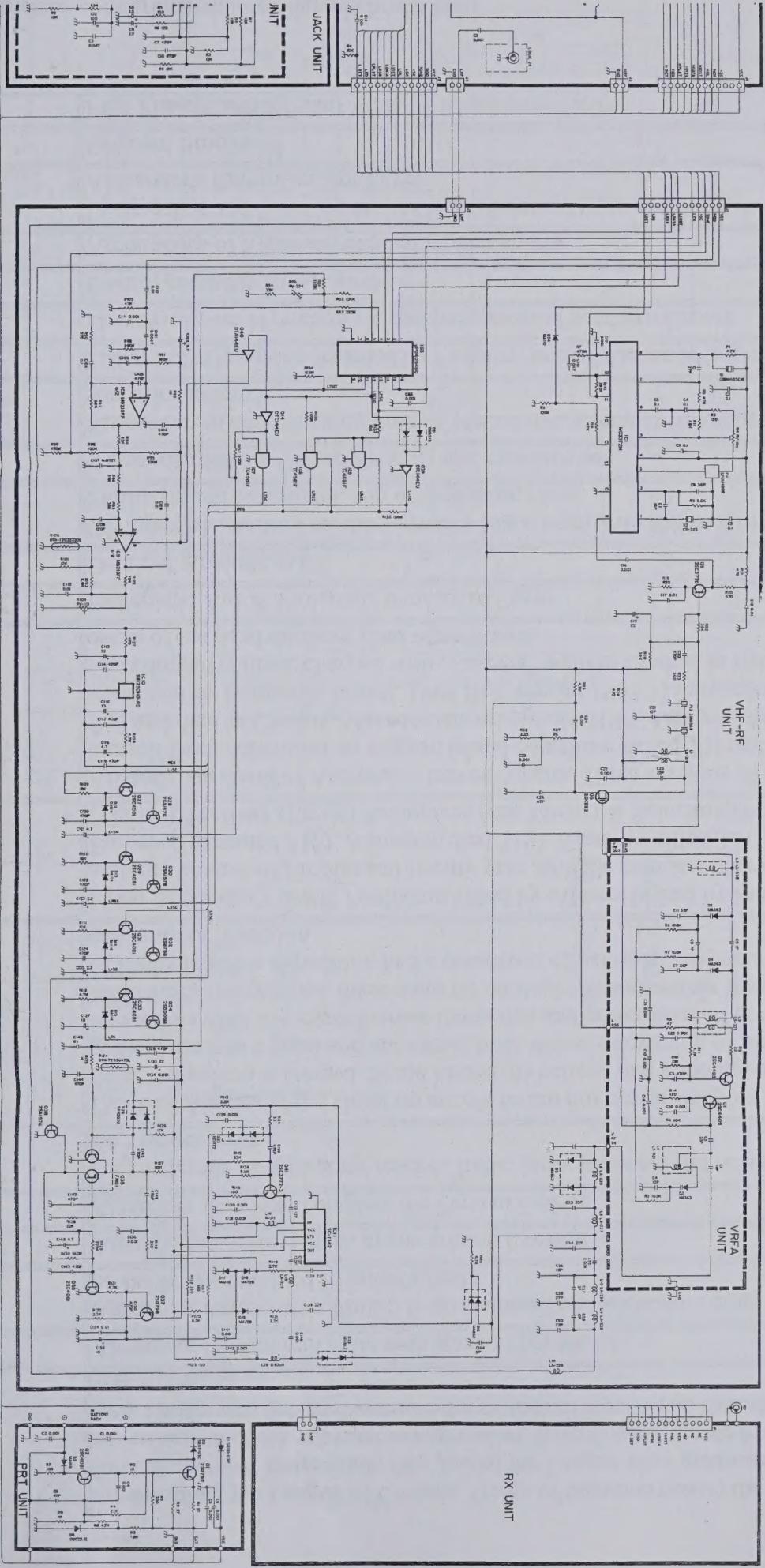
C DIAGRAM



269	Romans slaughter Goths in Bulgaria
284 to 1453	Byzantine Civilization
284	Diocletian becomes emperor of Rome; institutes reforms that centralize and introduce uniformity in the administration of the Empire, bring the army under effective control of the government, restore the financial situation by stabilizing the currency and, to confirm the whole work, elevate the position of the Emperor to a divinity(Diocletian claimed descent from Jupiter). The fostering of Imperial majesty carried through to the East Roman(Byzantine) Empire. To deal with the lack of a system of Imperial succession which created great political instability, two emperors (augusti) were established, one in the East and one in the West and their successors(caesars), the tetrarchy
286	Maximian appointed augustus in the west by Diocletian
293	Diocletian appoints Constantius and Galerius as caesars in the west and east. Galerius and a circle of neo-Platonists opposed the Christians
Fourth Cen.	St. Symeon the Stylite, first of saints who passed their lives on top of columns
301 to 305	Emperor Diocletian and Galerius issue 4 edicts which severely persecute Christians by ordering churches destroyed, books burned, priests jailed and sacrifices to official state gods. Christians were forbidden to assemble and were placed outside the law and those who refused to sacrifice to the pagan gods were put to death.
303	Diocletian celebrating his vicennial in Rome, ordered that all the jailed Christians be forced to sacrifice; jails were so full there was no room for the criminals
305	Diocletian abdicates throne with hopes that his system of succession that he established will work
311	Emperor Galerius issues edict shortly before his death tolerating Christian religion throughout the empire and allowing reconstruction of the churches; Galerius believed his fatal illness to be the vengeance of the Christian God
311	By this time there are four emperors, Licinius, Maximian, Constantine(born in Naissius or Nish in present day Serbia) and Maxentius which results in civil war
312	Constantine, on his way to Rome with his army to do battle for control of the western empire is said to have seen the sign of the cross over the sun and the message "In This Sign Conquer." Constantine considers his victory confirmation of his vision
313	Edict of Milan in which the East and West Roman Emperors, Constantine I and Licinius, lift ban on Christianity
323	Constantine defeats Licinius and becomes sole Emperor of the Roman Empire
324- to 330	Building of Constantinople
324 to 337	Emperor Constantine I sole ruler of the Roman Empire. In keeping with the system of making the Emperor a divinity started by Diocletian, Constantine is the representative of God and earth and becomes head of Christian church
325	First Ecumenical Council held in Nikaia called by Constantine to resolve dispute of Alexandrian priest Arius and his Bishop on the nature of the divinity of Christ; Arianism is the belief that Christ was a created being and thus not fully divine. Constantius, Constantine's son, supported Arius and the government did not renounce the heresy until 381

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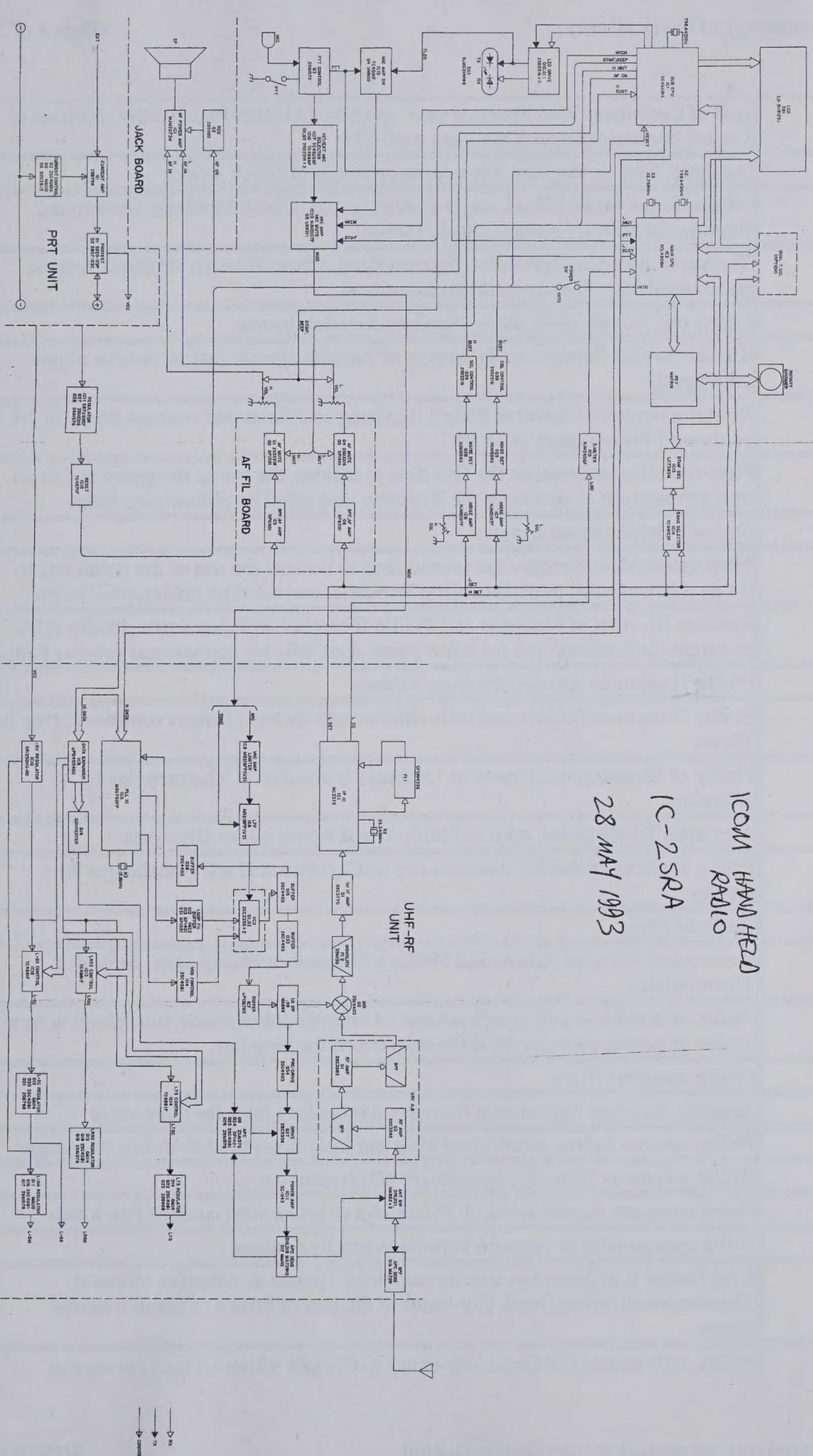


338/337	force in member states when they joined the League were garrisoned; federal action was to check subversion/aggression; federal army drawn from members by size. Philip was declared commander of federal forces, and Syeneidion declared war on Persia.
337	Alexander III sent into exile with some of his friends probably returns after Philip II assassinated and acclaimed king; Alexander probably not involved in father's death
335	Aristotle moves to Athens opens school, Lyceum
334 to 330	Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire
327	Alexander the Great's army reaches India; army mutinies and refused to proceed to the Ganges river
June 10, 323	Death of Alexander the Great on army's return journey to Babylon probably of fever but poison is alleged. Some historians believe that although he was a brilliant general, he was a cruel and autocratic ruler whose conviction of his own invincibility led to megalomaniac intentions and pretensions of divinity. Although he founded many cities, these were for strategic reasons rather than for the spread of Hellenism; his expedition had a disastrous effect upon the population and economy of Macedonia.
323	Aristotle, on death of Alexander, leaves Athens. Three versions of events: 1) Exiles himself from Athens on an Aegean island-Motimer Adler. 2) Tried for impiety, tried and died in Chalcis, Macedonia stronghold-HWC Davis in Aristotle's Politics translated by Benjamin Jowett, 1905 first, reprint 1967 3) in reaction for estate of his dead mother, died of an illness.
322	Death of Aristotle at 63
323 to 30BC	Hellenistic Age & Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt
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318	Philip III and Cassander, son of Antipater, flees Olympos (Alexander's mother) invades Macedonia with Epirot Army, executes
316	Kassandra defeats Olympias army and executes her
310	Kassandra, in consolidating hold of Macedonia, executes Roxanne and Alexander's son, Alexander IV
307	Library of Alexandria founded by Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals
301	Demetrios, son of Antigonus, conquers most of southern Greece
300	Euclid, geometry in Alexandria
287 to 212	Archimedes of Syracuse, studied in Alexandria
281	Lysimachos and Seleucus armies fight, Seleucus wins and controls all of Lydia.
281-65	Selucid Empire
264	First Punic (Carthaginian) Wars by Rome over Sicily

BLOCK DIAGRAM

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386	End of Corinthian War. Spartans gave up claim to Greek Ionian cities, position in Greece became stronger. Dominant until 371
384 to 322	Aristotle, born in Stageira, Macedonia on fringe of Greek world
378	Athens forms Second Sea League against Sparta. Chios, Mytilene, Byzantium, Rhodes and others. Spartans attack Thebes
376	Theban & Athenian fleet defeat Spartan fleet. Athens remains strongest Aegean power until 322. Thebes rebuilds its federation
371	Sparta and Athens make peace. Spartans lose dominance
370	Thebes invades Peloponese in support of Arcadia against Sparta. Athens aligns with Sparta
367	Aristotle becomes student at Plato's Academy in Athens and remains there for 20 years until Plato's death in 347BC
367	Plato travelled to Syracuse the first time to instruct the son of the tyrant and to set up a government as outline in the Republic, one ruled by philosopher-kings
365	End of Peloponnesian League
361	Plato travelled to Syracuse the second time to instruct the son of the tyrant and to set up a government as outline in the Republic, one ruled by philosopher-kings
360	Perdicas III, ruler of Macedon and Phillip II brother, killed in battle. Phillip rules as regent for Perdicas' son for a few years, then kills his nephew and rules as King.
357	Phillip II captures Amphipolis from Athens
356	Phillip II captures Potidea and sells citizens into slavery; defeats combined army in Thrace
352	Phillip of Macedon wins battle in Thessaly; is checked at Thermopylae by Athenians
356 to 323	Alexander III the Great, born to Phillip II and Epirot queen Olympias
348	Phillip captures Halkidiki, plunders city of Olynthus and sells inhabitants into slavery
347	Death of Plato
346	Peace treaty between Athens and Phillip of Macedon; Phillip gains control of Thermopylae
345	Phillip undertakes an extensive scheme of internal colonization, transplanting large bodies of people between the different parts of the kingdom
344	Phillip conquers Illyria
343	Aristotle moves to Macedonia; becomes Alexander's tutor for three years
343	Phillip invades Epirus, overthrows king and installs his brother-in-law Alexander
342	Phillip returns to Thessaly; reorganizes administration
342 to 339	Phillip conquers Aegean coast of Thrace and cities on west coast of Black Sea
340	Phillip unsuccessful in siege on Perinthius and Byzantium
338	King Phillip II of Macedon defeats combined Theban & Athenian forces at Chaeronea and unites Greek city-states to the east of Straits of Otranto except Sparta.
	Phillip calls meeting of Greek city-states to Corinth which set up a permanent